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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1897-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

WILL BOLT CAUCUS

Three Ohio Republicans Have Announced Their Intentions.

SUPPOSED TO BE ENEMIES OF HANNA

Courts May Have to Decide in Several Doubtful Districts.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 5 .- Senator Hanna should have a majority of five en joint ballot in the general assembly of Ohio next winter exclusive of the fusionists from Hamilton county, who, it is supposed, will vote for the senator in freference to a democrat.

The senator has received over 300 telegrams from prominent party leaders, including message of congratulations from every member of the cabinet. To all outward appearances, the senator will have smooth sailing until he is elected once more. The state is fuil of sensational romors, which make politicians of the Hanna stamp rather nervous. It is said there are nine republicans in the next general assembly, who will not vote for Senator Hanna. They will not vote for a democrat either, therefore, in combination with the democratic members of the general assembly they will vote for Mr. Bushnell. It is beyond doubt, true that Gov. Bush-

bly who would prefer not to vote for Mr. Hanna, but the story that those eight or nine men will oppose caucus rule is probably untrue.

Will Not Vote for Hanna. There will be two or three republicans in

Mr. Hanna, but to think that the seventy democratic members of the general assembly will unite with the few bolting republicans is given no credence here in Cleveland. There is no doubt, however, that there is a plot to defeat Mr. Hanna. There are three members of the legislature, who are anti-Hanna republicans, who have positively refused to say that they will enter the republican caucus at Columbus and vote for the nominee. They all announce that they are under no obligations to Mr. Hanna, and do not propose to tell what their attitude will be toward helping There is a movement on foot to flush

Mayor McKisson of this city for the Senate. This move will not be taken unless there is an excellent chance for it to suc-

While there is no reasonable doubt that track. He was killed instantly. Mr. Hanna will be the next senator from Ohio, he will have to watch his interests next January.

WILL BE SETTLED IN COURT.

Both Political Parties Awaiting Result of Official Count. By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 5. - The contest for control of the legislature will likely be carried into the courts. The official returns of about one-fourth of the eighty-eight counties have been received by the secretary of state. To the returns of close counties protests have been made. It is proposed now to prevent the issue of certificates of election to certain legislative candidates if the courts will so order.

Today interest centers in the official counting of the vote of Wood county at Bowling Green. The republican plurality in that county for representative was reduced yesterday to 28, and today it is announced as 25. The democrats claim the representative by a plurality of 5. Includ-ing Wood county's representative the re-publicans claim the legislature by 75 to 70. if Wood county should finally be put in the democratic list by the official figures the legislature would stand 74 republicans to 71 democrats.

Majority Required by Law.

The law requires 73 votes or a majority of all the 145 members to elect a senator on joint ballot. With only 74 republicans in the legislature, the death of a republican member or a republican vacancy from any cause would leave a bare majority, and if Wood county should elect a democrat representative there would no doubt

startling developments.

The proposed legal proceedings are believed to be held in abeyance, awaiting the completion of the official canvass of the vote in Wood county.

There are ten counties in the state tha give a plurality each of less than 100 on their respective legislative candidates, and of these close countles both parties are almost equally the beneficiaries. The repub-licans claim the following pluralities in three counties that have been most hotly contested:

Margin Very Small.

Delaware, 29; Noble, 85; Wood, 25. This is a total of 139 plurality for representatives in the three counties. A change of 70 votes properly distributed, would have changed the Ohio legislature to 73 democrats and 72 republicans, and perhaps have changed the political complexion of the United States Senate. It is what is at stake as well as the close shave that causes the managers of both parties to fight it out with every possible effort that can be

There were over one million votes cast in Ohio last year, and it was estimated that there were 900,000 votes cast last Tuesday, of which the deciding seventy votes is an infinitesimal per cent. In Hocking and Vinton counties the democrats elect their recreates the democrats alect their recreates. crafts elect their representative by a plurality of 75 and by about the same plurality in Van Wert county, while in Summit county the democrats elect two representatives on pluralities that are said to be as close as those of Wood and Dela-ware counties. The republicans claim that a change of less than 200 votes would give them four more representatives in the counties of Summit, Van Wert, Hocking and Vinton.

Official Count Proceeding.

The only trouble reported from the boards making the official counts yesterday were in Noble and Wood counties and those were simply animated discussions. These official counts are proceeding in the counties again today. No disturbances are apprehended anywhere, but both sides will fight to a finish before the returning boards, then in the courts and finally in the organization of the legislature.

Since the republican plurality on the state ticket has approached 29,000 no interest is taken in those returns.

Trouble in Wood County. Information was received at the state headquarters of both parties this aftern that when the board of elections took

(Continued on Second Page.)

Syndicate Being Formed With J. Pierpont Morgan at Head.

Chicago and Alton Will Then Leas the Property to Reach Points in Kansas.

CHICAGO, November 5.-Between now and December 16, the date of the sale of the Kansas Pacific road, which has seemingly been abandoned by the Union Pacific reorganization committee, a OFFICIAL COUNT GOING ON syndicate will, it is reported, be formed with J. Pierpont Morgan at its head, which it is understood will buy the road for the use of the Chicago and Alton. This road has a traffic contract with the Kansas Pacific similar to the one the Chicago and Northwestern has with the Union Pacific, and it has found the Kansas Pacific almost indispensable as an outlet from Kansas

City to Denver. The Alton has offered to lease it from The Alton has offered to lease it from the syndicate which is to secure it at the foreclosure sale, and operate it, agreeing to pay the actual net earnings to the owners of the property. The Alton's offer, it is understood, is being favorably considered. The Vanderbilts are said to be anxious the road should come under the conious the road should come under the con-trol of the Alton, as the latter is practical-ly the connection of the Vanderbilt lines from Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas

Called to St. Paul.

OMAHA, Neb., November 5.-Gen. Cowin, epresenting the United States government, Attorney Kelley, attorney for the receivers of the Union Pacific, and Lawrence Greer, representing the reorganization committee, received a telegram at nell would like to be the United States of the federal court, requesting them to senator. It is also unquestionably true that there are eight or nine members of the pm., and are at St. Paul today. Their mission is not known here. 5:30 o'clock last night from Judge Sanborn

MISS MARTIN WINS HER CASE. Chicago Woman Will Get \$200,000

From Uncle's Estate. CHICAGO, November 5.-After four years of conflict in the courts, Miss Serena M. the next assembly, who will not vote for Martin has at length gained a fortune, the gift of her uncle, Edward Martin, whom she served as companion and maid of all work for forty years prior to his death. To her it means wealth amounting to sere than \$200,000, and it seems now that nothing can prevent her coming into possession of it unless the supreme court of illinois grants the other heirs a new trial and reverses its own decision.

DEATH-DEALING TEXAS TRAIN.

Five Fatalitles Attend a Run on the "Cotton Belt."

DALLAS, Tex., November 5.-The westbound passenger train on the St. Louis and Southwestern road, known as the Cotton Belt route, was ill-fated and death marked its run. Near Mount Pleasant the train ran over J. C. Beasley, an ex-section foreman, who had fallen asleep on the

About thirty miles farther west, near Ohio, he will have to watch his interests very closely until after the first day of trying to escape. They had not been seen by the trainmen and were so close to the to the track by the trainmen and were so close to the engine that they were run over before being discovered. Two were killed on the rails. The third child died an hour later. A few miles farther west, near Wylie, a passenger named J. C. Davis entered toilet room and committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. His home was at Cedar Hill, near Dallas. His friends cannot account for his killing him-

ANOTHERS CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE. Five Hundred Already Out and More

NEW YORK, November 5 .- There are in dications of another big strike, of the cloakmakers, which may involve from 12,000 to 15,000 people. There are 500 out already and by tonight there may be a general order for the others to go out.

The cause of the strike is an alleged cut in wages and the reported violation cut in wages and the reported violation by the contractors of the new agreement made six weeks ago.

PRISONERS LEAP FROM A TRAIN. Though They Were Heavily Shackled They Escaped Injury.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 5.-William Moran, forty years old, and John Moran, his nephew, sixteen years old, were yesterday sentenced to the Erie county penitentiary from Westfield, N. Y., for car burg-

Constable Driggs was detailed to bring the prisoners to Buffalo. They traveled on a fast Lake Shore train, and when near Lake View the prisoners made a rush for the car door and jumped from the train. Both rolled down a steep embankment.

A farmer noticed the men running toward the wood, shackled together, and notified the county police. The men were captured shortly afterward. Neither had been in-

MILWAUKEE REFORMERS PLEASED. an Address on Result

Greater New York. MILWAUKEE, November 5 .- The Municipal League has issued an address to the voters of this city based on the results of the New York election. It says the fact that Seth Low ran so far ahead of Gen. Tracy, a man of unimpeachable record, who was nominated on the party lines, "should fill every friend of municipal reform with hope and courage, as indicat-ing that intelligent voters are beginning to distinguish between the mere candidate and the influences concealed by his person-

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Senator Platt Says That It is Wast-

ing Time to Discuss a Policy. Senator Platt of Connecticut, a membe of the finance committee of the Senate, as well as one of the leading republicans of that body, is in the city. He was asked today by a Star reporter to give his views upon the probable currency legislaton of the coming session of Congress.

"Effective legislation by Congress upon currency bill," said Senator Platt, "is ndered impracticable by the lack of a majority in the Senate. In the absence, therefore, of the prospect of a practical result, it would be a waste of time for me to discuss what policy might be or should to discuss what policy might be or should be pursued on the currency question."

It is the belief in political circles that Senator Platt voices the sentiment of the republican leaders in the statement of the impracticability of financial legislation by this Congress. It is certain, however, that there will be currency bills offered in both houses and widely discussed, and if the monetary commission, now sitting in Washington, is able to do what committees of Congress have found it impossible to doagree upon the form of a bill-further impetus will be given to the talk. The outcome of the talk, however, it is believed, is forecasted in Senator Platt's statement.

WILL BUY KANSAS PACIFIC THEY ARE UNLAWFUL DISTINGUISHED ARTIST WEDS DEATH AT A CROSSING

Issue of Trading Stamps a Violation of Statute.

CLASSED AS A GIFT ENTERPRISE

Prosecutor Pugh Has No Doubt of the Law.

A LEGISLATIVE ACT

"There is no doubt in my opinion," said Prosecuting Attorney Pugh this morning to a Star reporter, "that trading stamps come within the inhibition of the statute in reference to the conduct of gift enterprises in the District of Columbia."

The discussion of the trading stamp fad roused by the publications concerning it in The Star has led to an investigation of the laws bearing upon such enterprises in the District of Columbia, with the result of the conclusion above stated in the words of the prosecuting attorney.

An examination of the laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia discovered one approved August 1, 1871, entitled, "An act imposing a license on trades, business and professions practiced or carried on in the District of Co-

The twenty-fifth paragraph of this act reads as follows: "The proprietors of gift enterprises shall pay \$1,000 annually. Every person who shall sell or offer for sale any real estate or article of merchandise of any description whatever, or any ticket of admission to tion whatever, or any ticket of admission to any exhibition or performance, or other place of amusement, with a promise, expressed or implied, to give or bestow, or in any manner hold out the promise of gift or bestowal, of any article or thing, for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing, whether the object shall be for individual gain or for the benefit of any institution, of whatever character, or for any purpose whatever, shall be regarded as a gift enterprise: Provided, that no such proprietor, in consequence of being thus taxed, shall be exempt from paying any other tax imposed empt from paying any other tax imposed by law, and the license herein required shall be in addition thereto." Further examination developed that Con-

gress in 1873 passed a law which was approved February 17, and which may be found on page 464 of volume 17 of the statutes at large. It is also contained in sections 1176 and 1177 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, which read as fellows.

follows:
"Sec. 1176. So much of the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Co-lumbia entitled 'An act imposing a license on trades, business and professions prac-ticed or carried on the District of Columbia,' approved August 23, 1871, as authorizes gift enterprises therein, and licenses to be issued therefor, is disapproved and repealed, and hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in said business in any manner as defined in said act or otherwise.

"Sec. 1177. Every person who shall in any manner engage in any gift enterprise business in the District shall on conviction thereof in the Police Court, on information filed for and on behalf of the District, pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the District, less there were ed in the District jail not less than on nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

The act of assembly defines as a gift en "any article or thing (a trading stamp or the merchandise represented by it) "for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing." The act of Congress pronounces illegal the gift enterprise thus de fined and punishes it with fine and impris

onment. A perusal of these laws will doubtles tingly, perhaps, entered into the agreemen with any of the trading stamp companie by which they give away 5 per cent o heir gross cash receipts in return for th privilege of issuing trading stamps that they are amenable to the law and subject to the penalties provided by it, and that their contracts thus to violate the law are

A case was brought under the law at th July term of the Police Court against Sig-mund Berger and Frank Gumpertz, who were charged in engaging in the business of a gift enterprise in the District in viola tion of section 1177 of the Revised Statute of the United States relating to the Distric of Columbia. The witnesses in the cas were Detective Joseph Carter, Kate Ray nor, who was the prosecuting witness; Mrs Sarah Mack and Mrs. Cook. The case was nolle prossed by Prosecuting Attorney James L. Pugh, jr., because the defendants were ignorant that their offering of gifts in connection with the business they conducted was against the law. Mr. Pugh's appropriate coupled with the publications. announcement, coupled with the publica-tion of the laws, is a pointed hint that those who after this warning violate the law against gift enterprises by issuing trading stamps or any other articles to pur chasers will be reientlessly prosecuted.

ORDERED HOME.

The Detroit and the Alert Will Leave

The revolt in Guatemala having ended the two United States warships sent to that country for the protection of American interests have been ordered home. They are the Detroit and the Alert. The former will proceed to Key West to assist in the patrol against Cuban filibustering, and the Alert will return to San Francisco Both vessels will leave Guatemala tomor row. Orders have also been issued for the gunboat Annapolis to leave Key West to-morrow for Newport, and the cruiser Mont-gomery to leave Key West tomorrow for

GEN. LEE HERE.

He Will Soon Leave for His Post of

Duty. United States Consul General Lee has returned to Washington, and this morning, before the meeting of the cabinet, he called at the State Department and later at the White House. At the department he saw Secretary Sherman and also Assistant Secretary Day, who had just returned to the

city from Canton, Ohio. The consul general is here simply for the purpose of receiving any instructions that it is deemed necessary to give him before his departure for his post at Havana, which will be as soon as possible.

Secretary Alger telegraphs from Boston that he will be in Washington tomorrow morning. He has been to Detroit and

Montreal on private business. Capt. A. G. C. Quay, quartermaster's department, is at 1612 K street on leave of

Lieut. F. P. Avery, 3d Infantry, is at th Ebbitt.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting of the Norfolk navy yard is at 1410 21st street, on leave of absence.

Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, resumed his duties at the State Department this morning, after a ten days' visit to his home, in Canton, Ohio.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan of the adjutant general's department, who has been stationed at Omaha, Neb., for several years, has reported at the War Department for duty in the office of the adjutant general.

Holland's Crown Painter Marries Membe of Hawaiian Royalty.

Wedding Takes Place in St. Paul-Parties to It Try to Maintain Secrecy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 5.-Holland and Hawaii were united yesterday by a notable marriage in St. Paul. The "crown painter" to the Dutch royal family, a distirguished European artist, was married to the daughter of Hawaiian kings, a widow of remarkable beauty. The groom was Joseph Hubert Vos of The Hague. The bride was Eleanor Kaikilani Graham of Honolulu. Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church officiated at the wedding, which was very private, only two personal friends and the two children of the bride being present.

Despite a strenuous attempt to suppress all public knowledge of the marriage, it was learned that Mr. Vos is one of Europe's femous portrait painters. During several years he has, however, resided in this ccuntry, being recently located at Fort Totten, N. D., supposedly to study Indian Mrs. Vos is said to belong to one of the

Hawaiian royal dynasties. Her maiden name, Kaikilani, is aileged to be more than a distinguished name at Honolulu. Her former husband is believed to have been a

former husband is believed to have been a planter of vast wealth.

The position of the witnesses harmonized with that of the principals in this marriage. Mr. Moffat proved to be an ex-consul general of the United States in London. He served ten years, beginning his first term when James Russell Lowell was minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Moffat was also assistant solicitor of the State Department under Secretaries Blaine and Frelinghuysen. He is now practicing law at Denver. The unknown witness came from Minne-

apolis. He is an intimate friend and chum of the groom. His name is Samuel R. Thayer, former minister plenipotentiary of the United States to The Hague.

Mr. and Mrs. Vos will start for Honolulu

REOPENED THE MILLS.

Representative Russell Tells of the Effect of the Dingley Act.

Representative Russell of Connecticut, member of the ways and means committee, is in Washington today. Since the passage of the tariff bill Mr. Russell has traveled through New England and the west and has closely abserved its effects.

"The agricultural interests were probably the first to feel the benefits of the new tariff law," said Mr. Russell to a Star reporter today. "They are the principal customers of the manufacturers, however, and we in New England soon began to apwe in New England soon began to appreciate the fact that prosperity had come to those who patronize us.

"In my district the woolen industry is the principal one, and it has been greatly stimulated by the Dingley bill. The mills had been shut down or running on short time and at a minimum production. Now, they are all running full time and some of them overtime. In the Massachusetts dis-

them overtime. In the Massachusetts dis-trict adjoining mine, woolen and cotton manufacturing are the leading industries and they show the good effects of the pro-tection afforded by the Dingley bill. pers under the beneficent provision of the new tariff law. One firm has started to enlarge its plant and increase its number

of employes. Throughout the New England states there are many small establishments hat work in metal, such as hardware and trimmings, and they are all since the law went into effect. "On my recent trip through the west I found the same condition of good times and good business. The people, I believe, are pleased with the tariff law."

APPEAL FOR YUKON MINERS.

Secretary Alger Asked to Aid in lieving Sufferers. PORTLAND, Oreg., November 5 .- President Mason of the Portland chamber of

commerce has sent the following telegram

to Secretary of War Alger, at Washington: "Starvation and death confront the unfortunate miners on the Yukon through failure of the trading companies to get supplies into the interior before the close of navigation on the Yukon. The chamber of commerce of Portland has undertaken to relieve the distress which must appear be-fore the ice fetters of the Yukon release the supply steamers, and for this purpose it will donate provisions and supplies. The chamber of commerce asks the co-operation of the War Department in transporting this relief from the city of Portland to the mos accessible point on the Alaskan coast whence the relief expedition may carry to the imprisoned gold miners. Our duty to suffering humanity demands the sacrifice that may be necessary to accomplish this end. Will you co-operate with us in this undertaking?'

The appeal of President Mason of the Pertland, Oreg., chamber of commerce to Secretary Alger for nelp in getting supplies through to the starving miners in the Klondike region has been received at the War Department, but in the absence of Secretary Alger, who is expected to return Washington tomorrow, no action will taken upon it by the officials of the

E. B. HAY MAY BE CHOSEN.

Commissioner for the District for th Paris Exposition.

It is understood that the commissioner for the District of Columbia in connection with the American commission to the Paris exposition is to be appointed within a few days. The commissioner for New York has already been appointed, and Mr. Moses P. Hardy was appointed special commissioner, and has just returned from Paris, but the commissioner general and other commissioners are yet to be appointed. pointed.

The commissionership for the District of Columbia is one of the most important in connection with the commission. The commissioner general and his associates and staff will go to Paris, and the commissioner for Washington will have the chief work to do in this country. He will have charge of getting up the exhibit of the departments, and will practically have charge of all arrangements in this country for the general American exhibit. Extensive quarters will be necessary, and he will have a force of from seventy to seventy-five assistants and clerks. The position is being sought by a number of prominent men, and is one of great honor, besides requiring a high order of executive ability. It is reported that Mr. E. B. Hay will probably receive the appointment. He is well known in Washington, especially in theatrical and musical circles, and is strongly indorsed for the position. Mr. Hay is a familiar figure in this city, and has a very wide local acquaintance. He was a strongly indorsed candidate for United States marshal under the first Cleveland administration, being a well-known democrat, and he served a term as head of the Order of Elks. The commissionership for the District of

The New German Ambassador. mbassador White at Berlin has inform ed the Department of State that Dr. von Holleben, the newly appointed ambassador of Germany to the United States, will sail from Bremen for his post on the North German Lloyd steamer sailing on the 9th

Herman L. Lewis Killed by Pennsylvania Railroad Engine.

BODY MANGLED BEYOND RECOGNITION

Deceased Was a Clerk in House of Representatives.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT

Herman L. Lewis was killed, it is believed, instantly, about 3:45 o'clock this morning on the grade crossing of the Pennsylvenia railroad at South Capitol street, near the intersection of F street southwest, only a few feet from where Jane Bell, a colored woman, met death last week. His body was mangled beyond recognition. Both legs were cut off near the knee, and his right arm broken. In addition to these injuries, the flesh was stripped from his face and his clothes were torn into shreds.

The deceased, who had been employed as a clerk in the Capitol, was originally from Baltimore. He was married, and leaves a wife and one child. His wife was in Baltimore, visiting his mother, at No. 301 Gilmore street, when the sad news reached her home at No. 1383 H street northeast this morning. Her uncle went over on an early train to bring her home.

Although the young man was killed at about 3:45 o'clock, it was not until fifteen minutes after 4 o'clock that his mangled body was found. Engine No. 40 had run over him, and his body was found by the men on engine No. 128. Joseph Dixon, the gateman at the South Capitol street crossing, lowered the gates when the New York express, due here at 3:30 a.m., approached the crossing. Fifteen minutes later the engine backed out to the yard from the depot and it was this engine that struck and killed young Lewis. Conductor Porter, Engineer Lott and Fireman O'Connor were on the contract of t the engine at the time, but they knew nothing of the fatal accident until after the ocdy was discovered.

Then an examination of the engine revealed blood stains, conclusively showing that that engine had done the deadly work. Yardmaster Stewart was sent for, and he summoned the police patrol wagon from the fourth precinct, which made a hasty run to the scene, only to find that the man run to the scene, only to find that the man had been dead ever since the train had struck him. The body was removed to the morgue, and later Precinct Detective Henry made an investigation.

The Watchman's Statement.

Watchman Dixon was on duty at the crossing all night, and says quite a number of pedestrians passed that point after 12 o'clock midnight. There was a dance in South Washington, he said, and a number of persons who had attended the gathering were among those who passed over the crossing. When the New York express reached that point the crossing was clear, and it was also clear when the engine backed out later. His idea is that Lewis was walking along the track when the engine came along behind him and struck him. A cigar, probably dropped by the unfortunate man, was found on the west side of the crossing. It is evident that he was e of the crossing when the on gine struck him, but the body was dragged to a point about ten feet east of the crossing and there thrown from the track.

The gateman says he had looked both ways from his watch box upon the approach of the train.

proach of the train, and there was no on in sight. Identified by Letters.

Letters found on the young man's body fully identified him. One letter, bearing a special delivery stamp, was addressed to him at the House of Representatives, where he was employed in the capacity of clerk. This was received from the republican executive committee at Athens, Ohio.

About 9 o'clock this morning a fountain pen and 10 cents, evidently the property of the dead man, were picked up near the track and turned over to the railroad n Lewis left his home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, bidding his sister a cheerful "good-bye." He waved his hand as he left the house, and said he had to go out on

business.
"But." he added. "I'll be back by 'clock unless I run over to Baltimore. In that case, I'll return at 12.' His sister said that last night was the His sister said that last night was the first night he had been away from home since his wife went to Baltimore. Then she said he would not have left her alone had it not been that he had business down in the city. She expected to see him at 10 o'clock, and when he had not returned at timore. The news of his sad death was a severe shock to her, and between her sobs she denounced the dangerous grade crossings and wondered why they had not been

Where Lewis had been before he wa killed and how he managed to get in front of the engine is a matter of conjecture. While the railroad men have an idea that he had been to the dance mentioned, his

sister is positive he had not been there.

"He did not know how to dance," she said, "and if he had been going to a social gathering he would have told me so. He had some business to look after, and that was why he went away from the house."

She thought it possible that he went to Baltimore and returned on a late train. Some persons who saw the body and learned of the circumstances of the case be-lieved also that the young man had gone cver to Baltimore, and upon his return to the city jumped from the train thinking he was on the Baltimore and Ohio road and that he would make a short cut home. Should it develop that this was the case he may have fallen to the ground when he jumped and so badly injured himself that he became bewildered and wandered about on the tracks until the engine struck bout on the traces until the engine struck fim. This is a phase of the case, however, which the railroad men do not take any stock in. If he had been about there any time, they say, some of them would have seen him. Street sweepers were at work in the neighborhood of the crossing at the time the accident is believed to have happened, but they did not see the young man prior to the fatal occurrence. Coroner Carr viewed the fragments of the body at the morgue and decided to hold an inquest at 11 o'clock tomorrow

MR. GARY IN THE SENATE,

Discuss the Question.

A Star reporter asked Postmaster Gen eral Gary today whether he would be a candidate for the United States Senate efore the Maryland legislature just elect-

"I have been greatly interested in endeavoring to secure a republican senator from Maryland in the place of Mr. Gorman," replied Mr. Gary, "but I have given almost no thought in regard to the name of the man for that place."

Mr. Gary did not care to further discuss the Maryland senatorahlp.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard has been ordered to the New York navy

Drill," prepared by First Lieut. Edn L. Butts, 21st Infantry, has been autized by the Secretary of War in phy-training in the army.

THE COMMISSION'S PLAN C. F. SCOTT CHOSEN

Currency Reform Different From Secretary

Two Per Cent Bonds Proposed an the Burden of Redemption Placed

Upon the Banks.

While the monetary commission appointed by the Indianapolis convention has not yet fully formulated a report, on which will be based the petition to Congress for legislation, enough progress has been made to indicate that their recommendations will be different from Secretary Gage's report as submitted to the President a few days ago. It is expected that the commission will endeavor to popularize their plan by including in it concessions by the national banks as a compensation to the public for the advantages which the banks would be expected to reap from the system of currency poposed. Their plan will contemplate the withdrawal from circulation of demand obligations upon the govern-ment and the funding of obligations in

gold bonds. But it will probably propose a 2 per cent rate on the refunded debt instead of 21/2. as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, thus saving a big interest charge to the government, and will propose to put upon the banks the obligation to maintain gold nearwants.

Maintaining Gold Payments.

It is estimated that it costs the government \$21,000,000 a year to maintain the parity of the currency, and it is claimed that by putting this obligation upon the banks there will be a saving of that much to the government, in addition to the savto the government, in addition to the saving of interest on bonds. Another preposition being discussed, but may not be approved, is to levy a small tax—a fraction of 1 per cent—upon the banks as an insurance fund to guarantee depositors.

It is urged that the saving to the government of interest charges, of the expense of maintaining the gold redemption and the security proposed to be offered to the public against any loss through the banks, either on the bank currency or through deposits, will be accepted by the public as a

posits, will be accepted by the public as a compensation for privileges to be extended to the banks and for turning over to them the sole right to issue currency.

The great difficulty in the way of securing even republican votes in Congress for

any measure of currency reform which re-places government demand obligations with bank notes is the fear members of Con-gress have of being charged in campaigns with subservience to the interests of the banks, and for that reason it is argued that any action must be made defensible on the ground that exactions are made of the banks "for benefit of the people."

The Commission Report. It is not regarded as likely that the report of this commission will be transmitted to Congress by the President or his Secre tary of the Treasury.

If Secretary Gage submits to Congress substantially the report which was ex-hibited in the cabinet meeting and pub-lished recently, that and the recommendation and the report of the commission, which will probably be submitted in the form of a petition by private citizens, will probably come into conflict in the committees of Congress. The expectation of those familiar with legislative methods is that the house committee on banking and curwill not follow of the Treasury nor the monetary commis sion entirely in reporting a financial measure, but that both suggestions will be tested by the judgment of the members of the committee and be availed of in con structing a plan which will be practically original with the committee. There are sure to be two reports from the committee, and it is not improbable that there will be three or four, without much prospect of any plan proposed going through Congress. It is realized that in the light of the re-cent elections the silver element in Con-gress will be particularly stubborn and arrogant, and there cannot be sufficient change in the Senate to secure financial legislation such as is desired until after the 4th of March, 1899.

SPAIN'S REPLY.

Full Text Has Been Received by th State Department. The full text of the Spanish reply to the

note of United States Minister Woodford has reached the State Department, and is now under examination by the officials So far as can be learned, it is not the intention of the administration to give it publicity now, so that the interest of the people must be satisfied at present with the more or less official statements emanating from Madrid as to the character of the Spanish note. It is expected that the President will make this note and the correspondence leading up to it the basis for one of the most important chapters of his forthcoming message to Congress upon the reassembling of that body in December next. Meanwhile it is not believed to be probable that any radical change in pol-icy will characterize the correspondence etween the two countries, unless some

thing unforeseen occurs.

It appears that the determination of the spanish cabinet to court-martial General Weyler, while not directly due to a reques of this government, was probably inspired by an intimation from the State Depart-ment that his utterances were not calculat-ed to smooth the way of the negotiations. It is surmised that by thus acting with promptness the Spanish cabinet may have paved the way for a counter-remonstrance against the publications of ex-United States Minister Hannis Taylor. The conditions in the two cases, however, are said at the State Department to be entirely different. General Weyler being a Spanish army officer, is amenable to discipline for any intereference with the policy of the government, while Mr. Taylor, being a private citizen, is not accountable to his government for his individual utterances. The officials, however, regret that he has as a private citizen made use of events that tions in the two cases, however, are said private citizen made use of events that came to his notice while he was not a private citizen, but a United States minister, although they confess that there is precedent for his course, notably in the case of United States Minister Schuyler.

SIGNING DÉFERRED. Delay in the Tripartite Sealing No

The Russo-Japanese-American treaty reating to Bering sea was not signed today. the statement being made by officials that the formalities were not yet comp When the conference adjourned Monday it was with the understanding that all preliminaries would be arranged by today and the treaty signed. But the issuance of powers as envoys is taking more time than

was anticipated, and the signing has been

deferred, it being stated that it will occur

however, in a few days.

In the meantime the meeting between the American and British experts looks more promising: The State Department is expecting Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, and Mr. Davies, minister of marine in the Laurier cabinet, to arrive here the early part of next week. With them will come Prof. Macoun, the seal expert designated by the British foreign office to confer with the authorities here. Although Prof. Macoun will hold the only credentials as delegate, yet the presence of the Canadian premier and a member of his cabinet is expected to have an important bearing on the Bering sea question, as well as that of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada. owever, in a few days.

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SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Cnarles F. Scott, at present a justice of the peace, has been appointed police judge by President McKinley to succeed Judge Miller. The President has known Mr. Scott for a number of years, and thinks highly of him. It is said that he has been willing for some time to make a judge of Mr. Scott if opportunity afforded, and if he found that Mr. Scott was recommended by men who had a knowledge of what the position required.

His pleasant impression of Mr. Scott was increased this morning when a representative and influential delegation presented the name of Mr. Scott to succeed Judge Miller. This delegation was headed by Justice Cole of the District Supreme Court. Other men of influence either present or

tice Cole of the District Supreme Court. Other men of influence either present or sending their personal hopes that Mr. Scott would receive the appointment were Justice Louis E. McComas of the District Supreme Court, Judge Jere M. Wilson, Arthur A. Barney, ex-district attorney; Tracy L. Jeffords, ex-assistant district attorney; James Coleman, M. M. Parker, Chapin Brown, Capt. W. Eldridge, commander of George G. Meade Post, G. A. R.; Col. Farnsworth and Charles S. Hopkins.

The delegation was early at the White House, and was admitted promptly, despite the rigid rules that visitors are not received on cabinet days. Justice Cole, as the spokesman for the delegation, presented the case for Mr. Scott. The President listened attentively, asking many questions about the duties of a police Judge. The President spoke pleasantly of Mr. Scott, and the delegation left with the impression that the man who won over Mr. Scott would have pienty of work to do.

Shortly after the first delegation had departed some of the friends of Judge Samuel C. Milis appeared. Among this delegation were Maj. M. T. Anderson, past department commander of the G. A. R.; Col. John Bresnahan, Col. B. F. Chase and B. F. Bingham. The President gave them an attentive hearing as they presented the claims and fitness of Judge Mills. The delegation stated, after leaving the President that the conference had been a satisfactory one.

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Calvin Chase, the colored leader, arrived at the White House a few minutes before the cabinet meeting, but it was too late then to see the President. Chase expressed the opinion that the fight was between Mr. Scott and Mr. O'Donneil. Chase wanted to see the President to inform him that many of the colored people of the District would be giad to see Mr. O'Donneil appointed.

Friends of Pugh. It was said today that many of the men calling upon the President were not antagonistic to the appointment of Attorney Pugh at some other time, but they are in gested that several of the prominent memgested that several of the prominent mem-bers of the delegation who saw the Presi-dent in the interest of Mr. Scott are in favor of the appointment of Mr. Pugh to succeed Judge Kimball, and at the proper

will urge this appointment upon President.

The recommendation of Mr. Pugh yesterday by Commissioner Wight and his associates made a favorable impression upon the President, but it is said that the President has desired to see Mr. Scott elevated for some time. When the matter was brought to his attention yesterday he showed considerable knowledge of the President. showed considerable knowledge showed considerable knowledge of the situation, especially as to the candidates in the field. While the Attorney General is also a friend of Mr. Pagh, he is said to hold the belief that a man who has served as prosecuting attorney does not possess one of the qualifications to become a judge, that of mercy along with justice.

The Commission Made Out.

At the cabinet meeting President Mc-Kinley instructed Attorney General Me-Kenna to make out the commission of Mr. Scott. After lunch the Attorney General did this and took the commission to the White House for the President's signature, The appointment of Mr. Scott will go into effect immediately. Mr. Scott will probably be ready for his duties by Monday.

The New Judge.

Charles Fletcher Scott, who Monday morning next will enter upon the discharge of his duties as one of the judges of the Police Court of the District of Columbia, was born September 8, 1837, in Brooke county, Va., of Scotch-Irish parentage, His father died in 1848, his mother in 1852. The fall of the latter year he attended school in Ohio, but at the end of three years returned in poor health, and went west-to Iowa-where he remained eighteen months. Returning east he attended

school in Pennsylvania. In 1961 Judge Scott graduated at the Albany Law School of New York, and im-bibing the spirit of the hour, enlisted in a company then forming, but from injuries received while recruiting men, was not mustered in, and returning to his Brooke county home in 1862, he became connected with the movement in that section which resulted in the formation of the state of West Virginia. He thus unintentionally attracted the notice and favor of the voters, who sent him to the house of delegates in 1864, and re-elected him to that office in

In 1867 Judge Scott moved to Ritchie county, and edited the republican paper of that county in connection with his law practice. He was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill a vacancy in 1869, and then in 1870 was elected to the office and also chosen state senator, serving three terms from January, 1871, to 1877. During these sessions Judge Scott was energetic and popular in committee and upon the floor in shaping legislation, and became known over the entire state for his genial manners and his persuasive speeches upon important measures. In the centennial year he was nominated for Congress for his district, and although he made a prudent and vigorous canvass, yet he was defeated, the majority of the voters still being democratic. attorney to fill a vacancy in 1869, and then

and vigorous canvass, yet he was defeated, the majority of the voters still being democratic.

Judge Scott in 1877 moved to Parkersburg, where he practiced law, and for a time owned in partnership with A. B. White and edited the State Journal, a weekly newspaper then coming to the fore. In 1878 he was appointed by the President postmaster at Parkersburg, and held the responsible position for the succeeding seven years, resigning soon after the inauguration of a democratic administration.

Judge Scott is as pronounced in his religious as in his political faith, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been active in Sunday school work and other church at general conferences and other legislative bodies.

He served his party in leadership, as chairman of the congressional executive committee, and in the opening of the campaign in 1888 was elected secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs of West Virginia, in which difficult position he proved himself an organizer, and was again chosen at the annual convention of 1889 for the ensuing four years.

During the war Judge Scott ranked as second lieutenant in the provost marshal's department, and was discharged from the service April 28, 1865. He conducted a law partnership from 1808 to 1879, in Ritchig